IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A method for driving a display panel, wherein in which a common electrode and a discrete electrode are connected to [[each]] one of plural display cells arranged in a matrix form, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) supplying said common electrode with a reset pulse opposite in polarity to a display pulse, the reset pulse for inversion of charges stored on said common electrode;
- (b) supplying said common electrode with a first single-step pulse of the same polarity as said display pulse;

(c) applying an initialization sequence voltage is applied to the common electrode,

then a said display pulse for display operation is applied to the common electrode[[,]]; and

(d) applying a control voltage for controlling a discharge period in each display cell is applied to said discrete electrode to thereby control a gaseous discharge in [[each]] said one of plural display [[cell,]] cells

said initialization sequence comprising the steps of:

- (a) supplying said common electrode with a reset pulse opposite in polarity to said display pulse for the inversion of charges stored on the said electrode; and
- (b) supplying said common electrode with a single-step pulse of the same polarity as that of said display pulse.

Claim 2 (Original): The display panel driving method according to claim 1, wherein said step (b) is performed twice in succession.

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Claim 3 (Currently Amended): The display panel driving method according to claim 1, wherein the width duration of said reset pulse is equal to or smaller than 5 µs.

Claim 4 (Currently Amended): A method for driving a display panel wherein a common electrode and a discrete electrode are connected to each of plural display cells arranged in a matrix form, an initialization sequence voltage is applied to the common electrode, then a display pulse for display operation is applied to the common electrode, and a control voltage for controlling a discharge period in each display cell is applied to the discrete electrode to thereby control a gaseous discharge in each display cell, said initialization sequence comprising the steps of:

- (a) supplying said common electrode with a reset pulse opposite in polarity to said display pulse for the inversion of charges stored on the said electrode; and
- (b) supplying said common electrode with a a dual-step pulse whose second-step pulse rises within 1 µs after the rise of its first-step pulse

The display panel driving method according to claim 1, wherein step (b) further comprises supplying a second single-step pulse, of the same polarity as said display pulse, to the common electrode within 1 μ s after the rise of first single-step pulse.

Claim 5 (Currently Amended): A method for driving a display panel, in which wherein a common electrode and a discrete electrode are connected to [[each]] one of plural display cells arranged in a matrix form, the method comprising the steps of:

applying a display pulse for display operation is applied to the common electrode[[, and]];

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applying a control voltage for controlling a discharge period in each display cell is applied to the discrete electrode to thereby control a gaseous discharge in [[each]] said one of plural display cell, in which: cells; and

a period for transferring data, for controlling a the discharge period of the gaseous discharge in said one of plural [[each]] display [[cell]] cells, to a drive circuit of the discrete electrode is set in the period during which substantially when no voltage is applied to the common electrode.

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Claim 6 (Currently Amended): The display panel driving method according to claim 5, wherein a voltage of the display pulse is a pulse whose voltage rises in two steps, and the application of the control voltage to the discrete electrode is started at timing following the rise of [[the]] a first-step voltage of said display pulse and preceding the rise of [[the]] a second-step voltage.

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Claim 7 (Currently Amended): A method for driving a display panel, in which wherein a common electrode and a discrete electrode are connected to [[each]] one of plural display cells arranged in a matrix form, by the following sequences: the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) applying an initialization sequence voltage to the common electrode;
- (b) applying a display pulse for display operation to the common electrode to perform a gaseous discharge of [[each]] said display cell; and
- (c) controlling a gaseous discharge period of the gaseous discharge in said one of plural [[each]] display [[cell]] cells by controlling [[the]] a period in which to apply [[a]] said display pulse for display operation to the common electrode and in which to apply a discharge suppression pulse to the discrete electrode.

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Claim 8 (Currently Amended): The display panel driving method according to claim 7, wherein a stabilization period in which not to apply voltages to both of the common electrode and the discrete electrode is set between the sequences at least one of the steps (a) and (b), or between the sequences and the steps (b) and (c).

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): The display driving method according to claim 7, A method for driving a display panel, in which a common electrode and a discrete electrode are connected to one of plural display cells arranged in a matrix form, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) removing charges that trigger an unintended discharge of the one of plural display cells during a stabilization period in which voltages are not applied to either the common electrode or the discrete electrode;

(b) applying a display pulse to the common electrode to perform a gaseous discharge of said display cell; and

(c) controlling a period of the gaseous discharge in said one of plural display cells by controlling a period in which to apply said display pulse to the common electrode and in which to apply a discharge suppression pulse to the discrete electrode

wherein the sequence is replaced with a stabilization period in which not to apply voltages to the common electrode and the discrete electrode.

Claim 10 (New): The display panel driving method according to claim 1, wherein a ratio of a first duration, from a termination of said display pulse to a start of said reset pulse, to a second duration, of said reset pulse, is approximately 3:1.

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Claim 11 (New): The display panel driving method according to Claim 4, wherein in step (b), the second single-step pulse falls within 1 μ s after a falling of the first single-step pulse.